

GEN. HAMILTON UNDER ARREST

Former Adjutant-General of
Washington Charged With
Having Stolen \$50,000.

ADMITS TRUTH OF CHARGES.

First Asked for Proof Which Was
Promptly Furnished—Vouch-
ers Were Forged.

Olympia, Wash., May 5.—Ortis Hamilton, former adjutant general of the state of Washington, was arrested today at the instance of Gov. E. M. Hay, charged with embezzlement and forgery. Hamilton is alleged to have stolen \$50,000 from the state military fund. The warrant charges embezzlement of \$11,000.

Several months ago an official investigation of the source of Hamilton's income was begun, as he had been spending money at a furious pace in company with a young woman. On looking over Hamilton's ledger it was found that a single regiment of state militia had been supplied with more than half a million shells at a cost exceeding \$17,000. War department officials at Washington declared that no such purchases had been made from government arsenals. The ammunition forgeries for 1907 and 1908, so far as discovered, amount to \$12,158.

Soon after the investigation was begun, Gov. Hay removed Adj.-Gen. Hamilton from office, but retained him in a subordinate position in the department. The scene at the governor's office today was dramatic. Adj.-Gen. Hamilton, his successor, the governor, then sent for Atty.-Gen. Bell. When Bell came in the door was closed and Hamilton was told that his accounts were wrong. Hamilton asked for proof. This was placed before him and he admitted the truth of almost every charge.

Meanwhile Asst. Atty.-Gen. McGill obtained a warrant for Hamilton's arrest. This was placed in the hands of Sheriff Gaston, who went immediately to the capital.

The indictment last winter made an appropriation of \$32,000 to cover a deficiency in the military fund, Hamilton having overdrawn his account to that extent. Hamilton made a statement so contradictory that the overdraw was quickly covered. Hamilton is 36 years old, the son of a wealthy farmer of Whitman county, Washington, and was educated in a military academy in Portland, Or. He was married in 1897 to Miss Mary Savage, daughter of a rich farmer of Whitman county. When Hamilton became adjutant general his reputation was established. During the early part of his term he went east on national guard matters, gained wide acquaintance among military and army officers, and was congratulated personally by Secretary, now President, Taft for his success in getting the United States national guard association to adopt the proposal to place the militia directly under the president's orders in times of emergency. In 1907 Gen. Hamilton was captain of Washington's crack shooting team that went to Camp Perry in Ohio, and won fifth place in a field

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs & Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies when required are to assist nature, and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Sole and Leading Manufacturers
OF THE GENUINE
ONE SIZE ONLY—REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

of 45 competitors. Hamilton himself is an expert shot.

EX-GOV. MEAD SURPRISED.

Bellingham, Wash., May 5.—"I am in the position of a banker who has accepted a bad check. If the charges against former Adj.-Gen. Hamilton are true," said ex-Gov. Mead here this afternoon, "as either I or my secretary for me signed the forged vouchers and approved them."

Mr. Mead had been considered by Gov. Hay for appointment as secretary of state to succeed Samuel Nichols, but the ex-governor said that afternoon he could not under the circumstances accept the appointment.

Hoarseness, bronchitis and other throat troubles are quickly cured by Foley's Honey and Tar as it soothes and heals the inflamed throat and bronchitis and the most obstinate cough disappears. Insist upon having the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar—The F. J. Hill Drug Co., (The never substitutes.) Salt Lake City.

Railroad Night, Saltair, May 7.

Dance at Wandamere Tomorrow.

GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE PRAISES AMERICAN ARMY

Seattle, May 6.—Maj. Uilly von Livonius, military attache of the German embassies at Washington and the City of Mexico, who is in the city, says that his purpose here is to visit Fort Flager, Casey and Worden and the navy yards at Bremerton. From here he is going to the Yellowstone National park. Speaking for the American army, the German officer said: "I have been greatly surprised and pleased not only by the splendid bearing of the American army, but also from its strong unit, each man carrying himself as if he were trained by long years. The cavalry of the United States is especially efficient and at Fort Riley and at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. I saw exhibition drills which would astonish the people of Europe could they but see the remarkable understanding between trooper and mount."

CHURCH RAFFLES ILLEGAL.

New Martinsville, W. Va., May 5.—Judge H. H. Willis, in delivering a charge to a jury here today, instructed them to find all church societies and church workers who obtain money through the medium of raffles.

MAKING TARIFF NOT EASY WORK

Senate Very Slow With Aldrich
Measure and Will Have to be
Conference With House.

PRESIDENT IS INTERESTED.

Will Bring What Influence He Can to
Bear on Conference to Secure a
Satisfactory Measure.

Washington, May 5.—The possibilities of the passage of the tariff bill and the adjournment of the special session of Congress before June 15 or July 1, seem to have vanished. This conclusion has been reached by the president as a result of recent talks with senators and representatives, and he made it known today.

The senate is not making the headway with the Aldrich measure that was expected, and before the new tariff can be presented to the president there must ensue a long conference between the representatives of the two houses.

PRESIDENT INTERESTED.

Among those who have followed the trend of important legislation on the tariff there is a belief that the real tariff revision remains to be framed in conference. Whatever influence President Taft feels he can exert towards securing a satisfactory measure will be brought to bear upon the conferees. The president is averse to being drawn into the fight, and there is no thought that he will be until the conferees begin their work.

In view of conflicting reports as to the president's attitude on the special taxation proposition, he has reiterated his position to recent callers. He still hopes that the revenue to be derived from the new bill will be sufficient to prevent a deficit. If it should be shown, however, that further revenues are needed, the president will adhere to his original proposition that a graduated inheritance tax is the most just that could be levied.

If such a tax should not prove sufficient, or if it should not appeal to the majority of Congress, the president favors the imposition of an excise tax on the dividends of corporations. An income tax, he has always believed, should be levied only as a last resort.

The reading of the tariff bill and the adoption of amendments passed over when the measure was first read, was resumed today, having been displaced since April 23 by speeches of senators who have discussed the tariff measure.

On motion of Senator Aldrich, the duty on blue vitriol or sulphate of copper was reduced from one-half to one-quarter of one cent per pound.

Mr. Cullerton appealed to the chair for a vote on all amendments, rather than to have them adopted by a statement of the chair that without objection they would be considered as adopted.

The proposed increase of the duty on celluloid to the Dingley rate of 65 cents a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, instead of 50 cents and 20 per cent, as fixed in the house bill, called forth Democratic objection, and a long discussion followed on the lower level of Japanese labor, which produces most of the celluloid that is shipped with the American celluloid. The higher duties were retained.

LEAD SCHEDULE.

Amendments on the schedules for lead ore and for lead products from which paint is manufactured called forth a storm of criticism. Senator Bristow moved that the house provision of 3% cents per pound be increased to 8% cents per pound, on orange mineral as proposed by the committee be retained, this being the first of the committee series of increases relating to lead that was reached.

Mr. Bristow declared that this rate meant an increase on all the paint used by farmers. Mr. Aldrich replied that the increase only made the duty that that provided in the Dingley law. Mr. Burkett said that such an explanation was not satisfying. Mr. Aldrich replied that the duty amounted to about 75 or 100 per cent ad valorem, and added that it had always been the policy of Congress to protect the lead industry, which was the leading industry of some states.

The regular rider being called for on a demand by Mr. Bristow for an aye or no vote, the roll call began. Mr. Heyburn attempted to take the floor, and the chair ruled that it was too late to interrupt the call. A murmur of protest was heard in various parts of the chamber, Mr. Heyburn angrily announcing:

"If we start in that spirit there will be trouble." Mr. Heyburn and Mr. Warner of Missouri each saying that about one-third of the lead product output was in his state, protested against lowering the rate.

The vote on orange mineral was regarded as a test, and the rate proposed by the committee of 3% cents per pound instead of the house rate of 3% cents per pound was agreed to, 41 to 35.

When the duty on white lead was reached, Mr. Bristow renewed his objection to the increase.

"The men who want this increase are here," declared Mr. Bristow, with great animation, "but the man who pays the bill is at home, and that is why I voted against these increases."

FOR REVISION DOWNWARD.

Senator Crawford (South Dakota) in an impassioned address, said: "We came here with the idea that we were to revise these schedules downward, and I shall vote that way unless good reason is shown why I should vote otherwise."

BRITISH SQUADRON FOR SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Victoria, B. C., May 6.—That there is likelihood of the British South American squadron, composed of four first-class cruisers, being stationed in the southern Pacific with its base at Falkland Islands, is the news brought by H. M. S. Algerine, which reached port yesterday after five months' absence off the South American coast. British capitalists who finance nearly all South American ventures, have made a strong plea to the admiralty for the maintenance of a squadron at Falkland Islands, and it is said that they have decided on a plan.

HEAT TOO MUST FOR HIM.

Chicago, May 6.—Fernando Jones, Chicago's celebrated pioneer, was overcome by the heat yesterday in the downtown streets and was taken to his residence in a police ambulance. His condition at first was thought to be serious, but later he was reported resting easy. He recently observed his eighty-ninth birthday.

Mr. Jones was dazed and weak when the ambulance arrived. "Boys, I guess I can't stand the sun nowadays as I once could," he quav-

TROOP TRAIN BEARING TURKISH INVADERS; PALACE GUARDS AND STAMBOUL REFUGEES



Since their occupation of the capital the Young Turks have bent most of their energies toward reforming the army and getting rid of the conspirators who were responsible for the recent reactionary revolt. Scores of soldiers have admitted that they received large bribes from Abdul Hamid's confidants for their part in the tragedy. On the bodies of many of the members of the imperial guard who were killed in defending the palace sums of money—in some cases as much as a thousand dollars—were found. Gen. Scherker Pasha, who is in command of the invading army, is determined to rid Constantinople of all the soldiers concerned in the uprising. A major of the palace guard, who confessed that he had received \$5,000 to act with the conspirators, was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot. All the officers suspected of any part in the plot were placed under arrest, and the enlisted men under suspicion were ordered to other parts of the empire. This illustration shows how the volunteer army traveled to Constantinople, types of refugees outside the capital and a company of the imperial infantry.

As an all-round laxative tonic and health-builder no other pills can compare with Dr. King's New Life Pills. They tone and regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood, strengthen the nerves, cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Chills and Malaria. Try them, 25¢ at Z. C. M. L., 112-114 south Main street, Salt Lake City.

Berkeley, Cal., May 6.—Although one of their own number wrote the sensational extravaganza which will be produced



Whenever
you see an
Arrow

Think of

Coca-Cola

Whenever, wherever, however you see an arrow, let it point the way to a soda fountain, and a glass of the beverage that is so delicious and so popular that it and even its advertising are constant inspiration for imitators.

Are you hot? → Coca-Cola is cooling.
Are you tired? → Coca-Cola relieves fatigue.
Are you thirsty? → Coca-Cola is thirst-quenching.

Do you crave something just to tickle your palate—not too sweet, but alive with vim and go? Coca-Cola is delicious.

5c Everywhere

Whenever
you see an
Arrow think
of Coca-Cola.

S.S.S. CURES ECZEMA, ACNE, TETTER ETC.

While Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, etc., are troubles which affect the skin, their source is far deeper than the outside cuticle. These affections are caused by irritating humors, or uratic acid in the blood. Such impurities inflame and irritate the delicate network of fibrous tissue which lies just beneath the surface of the outer skin, and the inflammatory discharge thus produced is forced out through the pores and glands, and is continually kept up while the blood remains infected. This exudation causes the formation of scales and crusts so often seen in Eczema, and when they are scratched off the flesh is left raw and more susceptible to other infection. It can very readily be seen then that to produce a cure the circulation must be purified and cleansed. This S. S. S. will do. It goes down to the very bottom, removes all humors and impurities, neutralizes the excessive acids of the system and in this way removes the cause of disease. Local applications can only soothe the irritation and assist in keeping the skin clean; they never produce a cure because such treatment does not reach the blood. S. S. S. restores to the thin, acid blood all its lost properties, makes it pure and rich and enables it to nourish the skin and keep it soft, smooth and healthy. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice free to all who write.

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